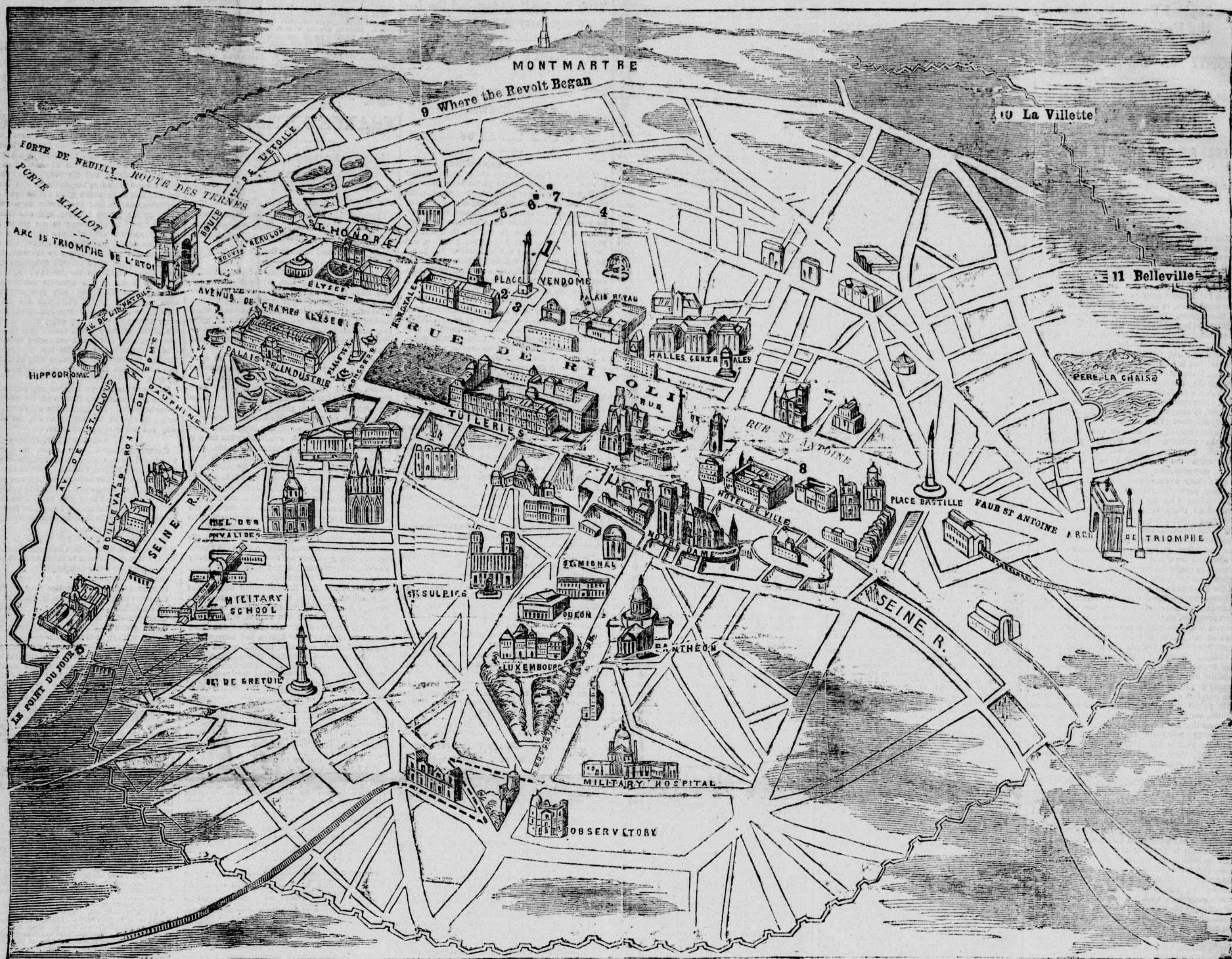


SCENE OF WEDNESDAY'S SLAUGHTER IN PARIS.

Map of the French Capital---Situation of the Rue de la Paix and Place Vendome---The Boulevards on Which the Crowd Assembled---Points Occupied by the Insurgents.



1. Rue de la Paix.
2. Place Vendome.
3. Headquarters National Guards.

4. Boulevard des Italiens.
5. Boulevard des Capucines.
6. Grand Hotel.

7. Grand Opera.
8. Headquarters Central Republican Committee.
9. Where the Revolt Began

10. La Villette.
11. Belleville.

SCENE OF THE SLAUGHTER.

As will be seen in the above map the scene of the fearful slaughter in Paris on Wednesday night is located in one of the finest and most popular parts of the city. The Rue de la Paix is a broad, handsome thoroughfare, and is a continuation of the Rue Castiglione, which begins at the Rue de Rivoli, just opposite the garden of the Tuileries, and continues direct north to the Place Vendôme, from the northern side of which the Rue de la Paix begins and continues in a north-northeast direction, terminating at the open space dividing the Boulevard des Capucines from the Boulevard des Italiens. According to our special report the crowd making the

demonstration against the insurgent National Guards assembled in the open space between the two boulevards, and in front of the Grand Hotel and Grand Opera, the first of which is situated on the corner of the Boulevard des Capucines and the Rue de la Paix, while the Grand Opera House stands somewhat back, but fronting the open space already referred to.

The crowd of citizens descending the Rue de la Paix encountered the insurgent National Guards drawn up across the street just north of where it enters the Place Vendôme, where the headquarters of the Nationals are situated, and which they have held possession of since last Sunday, when the government forces evacuated Paris. As we understand the despatches, the purpose of the mob was to

March through the Place Vendôme towards the Rue de Rivoli, and it was to prevent the accomplishment of this purpose that the terrible scene of slaughter was enacted.

As the figures on the map and the reference notes below indicate the most formidable demonstration took place on the Rue de la Paix. Previous to the slaughter, however, there seems to have been a serious affair on the Place Vendôme, and we are inclined to believe that this must have been on the southern side, the mob coming up the Rue Castiglione, as in the subsequent shooting the crowd assembled in the boulevards and marched down the Rue de la Paix towards the Place Vendôme. By the first volley there were only about five persons killed, although many were wounded, but by the

later volley our correspondent represents the slaughter as having been fearful. From our report it is thus evident that the insurgent troops fired into the people on two separate occasions and at different hours, although the time which passed between the first and the second slaughters could not have been great.

At Montmartre, as shown on the map, the revolt against the government of M. Thiers began. Here it was that on Saturday last the regulars deserted their officers and enabled the mob to drive the authorities from the city, obtain possession and perpetrate the series of outrages which have filled the world with horror and the respectable Parisians with consternation. From Montmartre the insur-

rection seems to have extended to Belleville, taking in La Villette. Almost the entire population of these quarters of Paris is socialistic in sentiment. Beginning, say, from the Porte de Clichy, which is situated west of the hill of Montmartre, and sweeping around the faubourgs to the Place du Trou, the residents of the streets contained in this area are for the most part of the lowest classes. Montmartre and Belleville are, in fact, analogous to the Fourth and similar wards of New York.

It is matter of remark that the National Guards of Nanterre, and the west side of Paris generally, have taken no part in the insurrection against the regular government. This side of the French capital is inhabited by the better classes. Here are the

aristocracy and a majority of the bourgeois, and here, also, were to be found two-thirds of the men who voted regularly to support the dynasty of Napoleon. The entire city, however, being in possession of the insurgents, the National Guards of the west side are powerless. They are unarmed, and it is doubtful if they would be permitted to leave Paris for Versailles for the purpose of arming there.

The military headquarters of the insurgents are on the Place Vendôme, but their civil headquarters are at the Hotel de Ville, which will be found appropriately designated on the map. Here the Central Republican Committee hold their sessions and issue their orders and proclamations.

THE SPECTRE ROUGE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris.

A Bloody Drama Enacted on Wednesday Evening.

An Unarmed Crowd Fired Into by the Insurgents.

THE SLAUGHTER FRIGHTFUL

The Rue de la Paix One Pool of Blood.

Vincennes Occupied—More Fraternization of Regulars and Insurgents.

A BLOODY SLAUGHTER.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Another Outbreak—Its Inception—Beginning of the Slaughter—Panic on the Boulevards—Another Demonstration—Advance of the Crowd Down the Rue de la Paix—Volley from the Insurgents—Frightful Slaughter of the People—Paris Fearfully Excited.
LONDON, March 23, 1871.

I have received the following despatch

from the NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent in Paris, dated yesterday evening. Your correspondent telegraphs:—

ANOTHER OUTBREAK—ITS INCEPTION.

At seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening a fresh outbreak took place in Paris. At an early hour the streets and boulevards were crowded with groups of excited people in consequence of the proclamation of the insurgent government. A member of the National Guard entered into an angry altercation with a gentleman on the streets and insulted him. The gentleman replied by striking the soldier, who shed the first blood for his country through the nose.

THE SLAUGHTER BEGUN.

By this time the excitement had risen considerably. The groups were constantly changing their positions and gradually crowding the National Guards. Presently the insurgents suddenly levelled their rifles and poured a volley into the crowd on the Place Vendôme, killing five and wounding many.

A PANIC ON THE BOULEVARDS.

On the boulevards the insurgent troops were drawn up in regular line of battle, confronted by a dense mob of people who indulged in threats towards them. The insurgents were ordered to fire, and prepared to do so, but before they could discharge their rifles the people sheddled, dodging everywhere. The shops on the boulevard were all closed, but the fugitives hid behind kiosques

and in doorways. The panic did not last long, however, and presently the mob returned.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CROWD.

Meanwhile great crowds assembled on the Boulevard des Italiens and des Capucines and in the open space before the Grand Opera House, for the purpose of making a demonstration in opposition to the insurgent Central Republican Committee. They were several thousands in number, and the crowd was in every sense of the word a respectable one. It contained but few or no "blouses."

ADVANCE DOWN THE RUE DE LA PAIX.

A line of insurgent troops was drawn across the end of the Rue de la Paix, facing the crowd, which advanced carrying a banner at their head on which was inscribed the words "Hommes d'Ordre" (Men of Order). As they moved down the Rue de la Paix a movement took place among the National Guards in the Place Vendôme significant of an approaching tragedy.

VOLLEY FROM THE INSURGENTS AND FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

The crowd pushed on, and momentarily became denser than ever. An effort was made by the insurgent troops to keep back the people, but they could not. When the crowd was within ten yards of the soldiers a whole battalion fired into the people, killing and wounding large numbers. The Rue de la Paix for several blocks was literally covered with dead and wounded men.

FEROCITY OF THE INSURGENTS.

A great stampede at once took place. Not satisfied with their success the insurgent National Guard commenced firing by files into the people, as the latter ran up the Rue de la Paix, killing and wounding a large number, some of them as far as a mile off. One old man, sixty years of age, wearing a decoration and apparently hale and hearty, was shot through the head. Another man, himself a soldier, was killed close to the National Guards, and so the murderous work went on, many falling victims to the bullets of the insurgents. The slaughter has been dreadful.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

At the moment when I send this despatch the excitement in Paris is absolutely fearful. A proclamation has been placarded, signed by nearly all the Paris Deputies, calling for vengeance on the authors of this tremendous outrage.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE SLAUGHTER.

Unarmed Demonstration Against the Insurgents—Horror of Baron Nathan—The Work of Death—More Fighting Approached—Intense Excitement—A Street Covered with Blood.

LONDON, March 23, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from Paris, dated yesterday (Wednesday) evening, containing information of the terrible scenes which were enacted in that city on that

evening, and forward the same for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD. The despatch says:—

UNARMED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.

This evening a large number of unarmed persons reached the Rue de la Paix entrance to the Place Vendôme, and appealed to the sentries to give way to their passage into the districts occupied by the insurgent National Guards. The request was refused by the sentries. The demonstrators thereupon unfurled a color. The Nationals threatened to bayonet the flag-bearer, and the crowd at once commenced to retire.

A VOLLEY IN THE AIR.

Baron Nathan then seized the flag, and exhorted the crowd to advance against the illegal force occupying the place. The order was obeyed, when the Nationals occupying the place beat their drums and fired in the air.

THE WORK OF DEATH.

The crowd retreating too slowly, three ranks of the Nationals fled out from the main body and fired. There was a terrible scene for five minutes, and then the crowd broke into a terror-stricken retreat. At the least thirty persons were killed and wounded by the fire of the guards. Baron Nathan received two shots in the chest.

[The Baron Nathan referred to above is, we suppose, the eminent Jewish banker of

Paris. He has been for many years a prominent man in the French capital.]

INSURGENT REINFORCEMENTS—FIGHTING APPREHENDED.

The Nationals in the Place Vendôme have since been reinforced and are orderly. The National Guards generally have been called to arms and fighting is apprehended to-night. The affair has created great consternation among the people of Paris.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

Another despatch from Paris, dated at ten o'clock last night, says that there has been no further bloodshed since six o'clock. The armed insurgents have been reinforced. The city is gloomy and the excitement is intense.

A POOL OF BLOOD.

A telegram from Versailles dated to-day says that the Rue de la Paix is a pool of blood, and that no man's life is safe in Paris.

THE SANS CULOTTES REPUBLIC.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Messrs Garibaldi in Command—An Insurgent Ministry—Fort Vincennes Occupied—More Fraternization—Lyons Awaiting the Signal—The Sins of War—A Mayor Expelled—Organizing for Order.

LONDON, March 23, 1871.

Advices from Paris and Versailles dated yesterday and to-day contain the following information. CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.